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VOL. LXXXII.—NO. 146 VICTORIA B. C MONDAY NOVEMBER 20 1899 FORTY-SECOND YEAR

Boers Meet Calamity.

Eight Hundred Slain the Awful Record for First Assault on Ladysmith.

Guns of Victors Then Boomed Salute for Prince of Wales' Birthday.

After Five Quiet Days the Enemy Sustain Another Severe Defeat.

Durban, Natal, Nov. 18.—The Times of Natal publishes the following, dated November 15, from its special correspondent at Ladysmith:

"The enemy made a determined attack on Thursday November 9. Apparently all the Boer forces participated. Their artillery opened fire at 4 a.m., pouring in shells thick and fast upon the British positions with no great effect. They adopted the unusual tactics of advancing under cover of their guns to positions on the ridges and kopjes adjacent to those occupied by the British troops, on the left of our position. Continuing their advance, the Boers crept up, using every available bit of cover.

"Our infantry opened with a steady, warm and accurate fire, which beat back the enemy, notwithstanding a display of tenacity of purpose equal to their desperate stands on previous occasions. The Boer attack was most elaborate on all sides of the town.

"The main attack, however, was made between the Free State and Newcastle railway lines by a column composed chiefly of Johannesburg Volunteers. A brigade of the King's Royal Rifle Corps made a splendid defence. The Boers were repulsed but soon rallied and returned to the attack. Again the British fire, which was very hot, forced them to retire.

"They had made a deep trench in front of the British lines and while withdrawing for their horses they left this unguarded whereupon the King's Rifles, advancing at the double quick, occupied the trenches. This movement was not seen by the enemy who soon returned with their horses. Carefully reserving their fire, the King's Rifles allowed the Boers to advance almost to the edge of the trenches and then poured volley after volley into the astounded Boers, who turned and fled under an awful hail of bullets, bolting across the open, where the artillery of the British poured in a terrible and effective shell fire. The enemy lost heavily.

"Meanwhile, another section of Boers had brought a mortar into action firing heavy shells. Our guns soon silenced this weapon, the enemy's artillerymen fleeing headlong. The Boers then advanced in force with a view of repairing the mortar, but our artillery shelled and scattered them right and left. The fighting was all over at 11 o'clock.

"Promptly at noon Gen. White ordered a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the birthday of the Prince of Wales. As the cannon boomed cheer after cheer rang out from the troops, and a scene of enthusiasm probably without parallel in history followed.

At Cassar's camp, which protected the town on the southwest, the Manchester Regiment held the position. Descending under cover of the British guns for some distance on the further side of the hill, they detected several hundred Boers hiding in the ditch, out of the way of the British shells. They poured volley after volley into the enemy, scattering them widely and inflicting heavy loss.

"The Boers were driven back at every point, with loss estimated at 800 men.

"Nothing important occurred until Tuesday November 14, when a strong force, chiefly cavalry and artillery, while reconnoitering came upon the enemy near the Colenso road, and drove them back to their main position. Our shell fire was most effective and is believed to have inflicted considerable damage. Our own loss was one man.

"That same day a Boer shell killed a trooper of the Natal Mounted Rifles, who was sleeping in his tent.

"All our men are fit, well and in good spirits.

"It is reported that the lyddite is terrifying the Boers who have to be driven to their guns by revolvers pointed at their heads.

"Ladysmith is able to hold out for months.

"On the other hand it is reported that dysentery is making havoc in the enemy's camp."

ANANIAS REDIVIVUS.

Spanish Press Makes Record in Maligning British in Africa.

London, Nov. 19.—As in the war with the United States, so now, the Spanish papers furnish more stirring war news than others. Their animosity against Great Britain is very bitter. The ministers' organ, Epoca, asks: "Why should England seek a pretext to devour us?" And it gives the extraordinary answer: "Because when it has conquered the Transvaal it intends to absorb Lorenzo Marques and compensate Portugal out of our territory."

The Imparcial, the leading newspaper in Madrid, prints some startling stories. Its London correspondent, who quotes as his authority "the most important London papers," sends specials narrating how Boer prisoners at Ladysmith, many of them wounded, have been tied to the mouths of Maxims and blown to pieces. He also tells how, at the order of Gen. White, a charge was made on a defenceless mob of Boer women and children, and says that among the victims were nine women wearing the Geneva Cross, who were put to death by the knife.

The Imparcial has also announced that the Russians have invaded Afghanistan and already possess Kabul.

The Pais has twice narrated, with circumstantial details, the surrender of Ladysmith, and twice killed Gen. White, once in battle and once by suicide; while the Heraldo announces that 15,000 British are prisoners in Pretoria.

THE BRAVEST SINCE WELLINGTON.

The Soldiers' Battle at Elandslaagte Where at Terrible Cost British Infantry Charged Cannons' Mouth.

London, Nov. 19.—To-day for the first time the true story of the war is being told. It is more than three weeks old, and comes by mail, but it loses none of its thrilling interest thereby. We know at last why Gen. Symons ordered that terrible charge at Dundee, and how he received his death wound, and we have a vivid picture of the strange battlefield at Elandslaagte, which was unlike anything in the previous annals of war.

"It is a vividly thrilling account which G. W. Steeves gives of the strange battle at Elandslaagte, which did not begin until nearly five o'clock in the afternoon. He says:

"Our guns moved to a position towards the right and the Boer guns opened fire. Lord! but those German gunners knew their business! The third or fourth shell pitched into a wagon full of shells, with a team of eight horses hitched to it. We held our breath for the explosion, but when the smoke cleared away only the near wheeler lay on his side, and the wagon had its wheels in the air. Our batteries banged again and the Boer guns were silent.

"The attack was to be made on the front and left flank. The Devonshires formed at the front attack and Manchesters on the right. Then the Gordon Highlanders edged to the extreme right with a long boulder-flecked hill above them. The guns threw shrapnel across the valley, while the cavalry were in leash training towards the enemy's flanks.

"It was about a quarter to five, and it seemed curiously dark. No wonder, for as the men moved forward the heavens opened and from the eastern skies swept a sheet of rain. With the first stabbing drops the horses turned their heads and no whip or spur could bring them up to it. The rain drove through mackintoshes as if they were blotting paper. The air was filled with a hissing sound and under foot you could see the solid earth melting into mud and the mud floating away in the water. The rain blotted out hill, dale and enemy in one great curtain of swooping water. You would have said that the heavens had opened to drown the wrath of men.

"Throughout it the guns still thundered and the khaki columns pushed doggedly on. The infantry came among the boulders and began to open out, the supports and reserves followed.

"Then in a twinkling, from the stone-pitted hill face burst loose another storm, a storm of lead and blood and death. In the first line, down behind the rocks, the men were firing fast, and the bullets came flickering round them. The men stopped and started, staggered and dropped limply, as if a string that held them up right had been cut. The line pushed on, and a colonel fell, shot in the arm. The regiment pushed on, and they came to a rocky ridge twenty feet high. They clung to the cover, firing, then rose and were among the bullets again. A major was left at the bottom of the ridge with a pipe in his mouth and a Mauser bullet through his leg. His company pushed on.

"Down again! Fire again! Up again and on. Another ridge won and passed and only a more hellish lot of bullets. Beyond more men down, more men put into the firing line, more death-piping bullets than ever. The air was a sieve of them. They beat on the boulders like a million hammers; they tore the turf like harrows.

"Another ridge crowned! Another welcoming, whistling gust of perdition! More men down! More pushed into the firing line! Half the officers were down. The men puffed, but stumbled on. Another ridge taken! God! would this cursed hill never end? It was sown with bleeding and dead behind, it was edged with stinging fire before.

"On again, and now it was surely the end. The bugles rang like the cockerow on a fine morning—'Fix bayonets!' Staff officers rushed shouting from the rear, imploring, cajoling, cursing, slamming, every man who could move into line, but it was a line no longer—it was a surging wave of men.

"The Devonshires, Gordons, Manchesters, and Light Horse were all mixed: subalterns commanding regiments; soldiers yielding advice; officers firing carbines; stumbling, leaping, killing, falling, all drunk with battle, and there beneath our feet was the Boer camp, and the last of the Boers galloping out of it! There, also, thank heaven, were squadrons of Lancers and Dragoon Guards, storming in among them, shouting, slamming them into the ground. 'Cease fire!' It was over.

"Twelve hours of march, of reconnaissance, waiting and preparation, and half an hour of attack, but half an hour crammed with half a life-time."

A LIEUTENANT'S STORY.

"Lieut. Webb, a well-known Johannesburgian and a member of the Imperial Light Horse, who shared the charge up the precipitous hill at Elandslaagte, writes that the battle was a terrible slaughter; too terrible for the victory, which yet had to be won.

"The earlier shells burst within ten yards all round," he says. "Yet some of our men had to sit on their horses at attention under this fire for an hour. I saw some horrible sights. One Gordon Highlander got a shell right in the face, knocking his head clear off.

"We charged to the cannons' mouth, the Gordon Highlanders using their bayonets. The Boers were very plucky, shouted to us to come on, and stood to the last.

"The Lancers charged those who ran, and some who went on their knees and prayed for mercy were let off. Others did this and then shot our men as they went away. One cur killed a Gordon Highlander officer who spared him. Col. Schiel played the part of a man when badly wounded, refusing help until our men had been attended to.

"We killed or wounded all their officers."

Awful Eight Hours in Hailof Death Ere Britis h Bayonets Swept Valorous Foe From Talana's Height.

London, Nov. 19.—The following is the Times correspondent's unemotional account of the bloody day's work when Gen. Symons fell:

"As soon as the Boer guns were silenced by our artillery, Gen. Symons gave the order for an assault on Talana Hill. The hill rises eight hundred feet, and the distance to the top is more than a mile. The first portion of the ascent is gentle and over open ground to a homestead surrounded by broken woods. Above the woods the ground is rough and rocky with ascent steep, and half way up a thick stone wall runs around the hill, as the fringe of a wide terrace of open ground.

"Above the terrace the ascent is almost perpendicular and the end of this was the Boer position. Altogether, the position seemed impregnable, even if it had been a small body against large forces, and Gen. Symons must have had extraordinary confidence in his men when he ordered 2,000 of them to take it in the teeth of a terrible and well sustained fire from superior numbers of skilled riflemen. His confidence was fully justified.

"It is said that he deliberately resolved to show the Boers that Majuba Hill was not the measure of what British infantry could do, and if so, he more than succeeded. To find a parallel for the endurance, tenacity, and heroic determination to press forward over all objects and at all hazards, one has to go back to Wellington's invincible infantry in the Peninsula.

"The men had to go through eight hours of fighting, without breakfast. The wood was the first cover available and in the rush for this position the Dublin Fusiliers led the way, though afterwards the three regiments went practically side by side.

"The advance of the infantry was covered by a vigorous cannonade, but the appearance of our men in the open was the signal for a storm of rifle fire from the Boers. Though our losses at this stage were extraordinarily small, in the wood which for some time marked the limit of the advance they were considerable, and here about 9:30 o'clock Gen. Symons, who had galloped up to tell the men that the hill must be taken, fell mortally wounded. Throughout the morning he had exposed himself, perhaps unnecessarily. His position was marked by a red flag carried by his orderly.

"By 1 o'clock our men, creeping up inch by inch, and taking advantage of every available cover, had gained the shelter of the stone wall, but for a long time further advance seemed impossible. As often as a man became visible the Boers poured a deadly fire in the direction, while whatever their losses from our artillery fire they rarely afforded a mark for the rifle.

"About 12 o'clock, however, a lull in the fire afforded our men an opportunity for scaling the wall and dashing across the open ground beyond. Then the almost sheer ascent of the last portion of the hill began. Here our losses were greatest, the Rifles losing most heavily. Col. Gunning, who was always in front of his men, was shot through the head.

"Near the top of the hill Capt. Pechell, who had only arrived two days before from the Soudan, also fell. Out of 17 officers the battalion lost five killed and seven wounded.

"As our men neared the top of the hill, our guns were compelled to stay their fire, and the Boers of course were enabled to strengthen their rifle fire accordingly.

"The last portion of the ascent was rushed with the bayonet but the Boers did not wait the charge. A few who stood ground too near the end were seen flying precipitately across the top of the hill when our men reached the crest. About thirty dead and wounded were lying on the ground, and cases of ammunition and Mauser rifles strewn about showed the hurry of the flight. Boer ponies were galloping about and one of the humorous sights of the day was to see the Dublin Fusiliers gaily riding back on these captive steeds.

Buller's Own Bulletin

Boer Forces Gathering About Estcourt and Feeling the British Outposts.

Party of Five Hundred Shelled at Close Range While Approaching Bridge.

British Garrisons Can Hold Out But Enemy Will Harass Relieving Column.

London, Nov. 19.—The war office posted the folllowing telegram to-day from General Sir Redvers Buller to the Marquis of Lansdowne:

"Capetown, Nov. 18, 9:35 p.m.—The following is from the General Commanding at Pietermartizburg:

"To-day at 8 a.m. the officer commanding our northern outposts reported that the enemy's mounted patrols were advancing across the whole country from Gourton road to Ulandi, moving on Estcourt. My force stood to arms.

"The outposts reported various bodies, from 500 to 700 strong, advancing on Estcourt from a northwesterly direction. One party 500 strong moved towards the railway bridge half a mile to the northwest of Estcourt.

"Our outposts fired on the enemy, and one of the naval guns fired a shell at a thousand yards, the shell bursting close to the enemy, who then hurriedly retired.

At 12 o'clock reports were received from three pickets that a large number of Boers were in sight on a hill above Leslie's homestead. The troops have returned to camp."

SIX MILES FROM ESTCOURT.

London, Nov. 19.—A special despatch from Estcourt dated the 19th says: "All is quiet here. The enemy is believed to be encamped six miles away. Our position is good and our forces are sufficiently strong to repulse attack."

LADYSMITH DOING WELL.

New York, Nov. 19.—The London correspondent of the Tribune, reviewing the South African situation under Sunday morning's date, says:

"Public anxiety over Ladysmith has been relieved in a large measure by clear intelligence that Gen. White is keeping the Boer artillery fire well undr control. First came a positive assurance from the war office that all was well at Ladysmith Sunday and Monday, and this was followed by Reuter's tidings from Estcourt that a runner had come from the garrison with two days later news, of the most reassuring nature. There had been an engagement Tuesday, with a Boer repulse, and a successful sortie by the garrison, which was not only safe on Wednesday, but in high spirits.

"When full allowance had been made for the elasticity of the native runners' imagination in talking with the correspondents, a secure margin remained for the conviction that the Boer artillery fire had been signally harmless, and that the attempts to tighten the circle of investment had failed.

BOER SHELLING A FAILURE.

"The Boers' despatches describing Tuesday's engagement and the progress of the siege could be read with composure here with this strong sidelight from British headquarters thrown upon them. These bulletins were scanned with intense satisfaction by the loungers at the clubs, where the light casualty list was regarded as signal proof that the Boers were supplied with defective shells and were wasting a large stock of poor ammunition. The experts were anxious to learn whether the six-inch quick-firing guns from the British ships were in the Ladysmith batteries and in full operation, and one of the Boer despatches from Lorenzo Marques was considered good proof that they were. The shells were falling, in any event, thick and fast from the British batteries where there was no apparent lack of lyddite or other ammunition.

GARRISON CAN HOLD OUT.

"The situation in Lower Natal is considered reassuring at the war office, where any feeling of uneasiness was disclaimed. The news from Estcourt was under the embargo of the censorship, but there were no signs that the garrison was falling back, although it was evident that it would do so if menaced by a superior force, with guns of great range. Estimates of the strength of the Boer commands converging upon Estcourt are untrustworthy, ranging from two thousand to ten thousand, but even at the highest this force would be exceeded by the British column when once massed, with the three fresh batteries of field artillery in working order.

ENEMY'S TACTICS CLEVER.

"Military men, while admitting that Gen. White had waited to hold back the Boers from Estcourt to the last moment, were confident that the utmost gained by the enemy would be an increased force for retarding the advance of the relief column by destroying bridges and hanging on its flanks and menacing its communication with the sea. They were forced to concede that the relief of Ladysmith would be delayed by the admirable Boer tactics, but consoled themselves with the reflection that Gen. White's army was holding its ground well, and pressure upon it had been relieved by the weakening of the besieging force for raiding operations below Colenso."

BASUTOS QUIET.

London, Nov. 19.—According to the latest advices from Jamestown there had been no signs of a Basuto [illegible] to Saturday last.

Line of March To Pretoria.

Buller to Press Through Orange Free State While Allies Engaged in Natal.

Preparations Well Advanced for British Moves in Several Directions.

New York, Nov 19.—The London correspondent of the World claims to know just what are Gen. Buller's plans. He cables as follows:

"The World correspondent was enabled to-day to secure from one of the highest officers of the headquarters staff of the army an outline of the plan of campaign which Gen. Buller is now pursuing.

"The force detached to proceed by way of Durban to relieve Ladysmith is expected to begin effective measures in a day or two in the direction of Estcourt. This force is only ostensibly intended to raise the investment of Ladysmith, the real motive in despatching it being to keep Gen. Joubert engaged while a more important movement is being directed against Pretoria.

"Gen. Buller is now at De Aar Junction, northern Cape Colony, whence he has sent a column to relieve Kimberly and Mafeking.

"He himself intends to go with the main body through Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, to Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, as he originally intended to do. But at Wynberg, sixty miles beyond Bloemfontein, a column will be detached to cut off the retreat of the Free Staters, the British occupying the level veldt unsuitable to Boer tactics.

"The World's informant says the main object of Gen. Buller's plan is to get in the rear of the Transvaal and Free State columns, while Gen. White aided by strong British re-inforcements, keeps Gen. Joubert occupied on the front.

"The war office is confident that this plan is practicable as Gen. Joubert has not yet shown any sign of getting his heavy ordnance back to Pretoria.

"The World correspondent gathers that the British advance is in a much more forward state than the public has been permitted to know. Even the news of the arrival of troopships at South African ports has been dated back, and a larger body is on the move to the front than is expected.

"The British seem to expect little obstruction to their advance through the Free State, calculating even on the railroad not being destroyed. The headquarters estimate is that Pretoria will be taken and the war ended within a month from Gen. Buller's crossing the Orange river.

AT KIMBERLEY.

London, Nov. 19.—An Orange River despatch dated Thursday November 16 says that the Boers were then collecting their forces outside of Kimberley.

LADY MINTO RETURNIG.

London, Nov. 19.—The Countess of Minto, wife of the Earl of Minto, Governor-General of Canada, is a passenger on board the Cunard line steamer Campania which left Queenstown for New York to-day.

GERMAN FRIENDSHIP.

Emperor's Coming Visit Has More Than the Family Significance Officially Attached.

New York, Nov. 19.—Referring to the visit of Emperor William to England, the London correspondent of the Tribune says:

"The Kaiser's visit to England cannot be regarded as a family affair, since he brings Count von Bulow with him; it cannot be separated from the secret agreement between the German and British foreign offices, which is a new point of departure of European diplomacy.

"The Emperor has preferred to minimize the importance of his visit at the last moment, and to decline all offers of hospitality except from the Queen and the Prince of Wales, and he has an adequate excuse for shortening his stay, because the reichstag is about to act upon the navy bill, Samoa and the penal servitude proposals for the suppression of labor strikes.

"These measures will be sharply opposed by one or more groups, and it is important for the Emperor to remove the impression that he has made any engagement with England by which he has ceased to retain his liberty of action. It is also evident from the acrid tone of a portion of the German press that the Emperor and the governing classes have not carried the entire fatherland with them in their new English or Anglo-American policy. It is also clear that official relations between England and Germany are very different from what they were four years ago, and that they will be even better and closer after this visit.

"Although there will be no public functions in which the nation can have another share, from the moment the Emperor is received by the British fleet at Spithead, he will have a stately welcome, and what is announced in Berlin as a strictly private family engagement, will be a cover for much important state business having a direct bearing upon the future peace of Europe."

HEARKENS TO THE COLONIES.

British Diplomacy No Longer Goes Its Own Gait Heedless of Their Preferences.

New York, Nov. 19.—The London correspondent of the Evening Post begins his cabled letter this week with an item of news which, he says, has great significance for those who are watching the remarkable developments which British policy is now undergoing. The correspondent says:

"Before Lord Salisbury concluded the agreement with Germany and the United States respecting Samoa, he communicated the general terms of it to each government in Australia and New Zealand and not until the assent of their respective premiers had been secured did he close the deal.

"Those who recall the angry scenes between Lord Salisbury and the Australasian colonies when New Guinea was under discussion at the colonial conference of 1887, and recall how stoutly the British cabinet then persisted in the traditional British policy of governing the Empire without taking the colonies into consultation, even where colonial interests were vitally concerned, will realize the momentous change which this present action of Lord Salisbury implies. Recent events, indeed, have imposed a new diplomacy even upon a man of Lord Salisbury's innate conservatism, and his action implies a policy which would invite legislative and armed support of British policy from Canada and Austral asia as in the case of the South African war.

Inhumanity Of the Boers.

Shooting the British Wounded Under Very Hand of Relieving Surgeons.

Two Wretches Caught in the Act Meet the Fate They Deserved.

London, Nov. 19.—The Telegraph's correspondent referring to the charges that the Boers are killing wounded British soldiers, says he was present when two young officers made the following statement:

"During the engagement at Elandslaagte a British doctor was attending two wounded men when a bargher came up, stopped before the little party, and without saying anything deliberately drew his pistol and killed both of the wounded. Two British soldiers appeared before the assassin could escape. The burgher dropped his pistol and fell on his knees, begging for mercy. He got the mercy he deserved for so inhuman an act.

"Parties sent out to search for the dead and wounded were first fired on under Red Cross flags and then under flags of truce."

WAR IN NEW GUINEA.

Savages Obliterate Eleven Villages With Great Slaughter of Inhabitants.

London, Nov. 20.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Sydney, N.S.W., says that a disastrous civil war has broken out in the British possessions of New Guinea, eleven villages having been obliterated with a heavy slaughter of the inhabitants.

FOR THE SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Mansion House Fund of Huge Proportions and All Other Undertakings Prosper.

London, Nov. 19.—While a dense fog has settled over Darkest Africa, the English people, described by Napoleon as a nation of shop-keepers, has devoted itself with commercial energy and patriotic fervor to war charities.

The Mansion House relief fund has risen by leaps and bounds, and is now above the $3,000,000 mark, and every undertaking for raising money for soldiers' families prospers.

The Daily Mail has already obtained $50,000 from Mr. Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar," and the poem is recited nightly at ten music halls, and sung to Sir Arthur Sullivan's music at half a dozen more.

AFTER THEIR OWN NAMES.

London, Nov. 19.—The Boers have renamed Aliwal North, Oliversfontein in honor of their commander.

CAPE DUTCH CONVERTED.

Incensed at Destruction of Their Property by Boers They Would Welcome Annexation.

Capetown, Nov. 19.—W. F. Schreiner, the premier, has instructed all civil commissioners to announce that there is no intention to call out the burgher forces in the colony, the colonial government considering the military forces of the crown sufficient to preserve order and repel invasion.

"Ordinary citizens," the Premier declares, "are only expected to remain loyal and not to give countenance to the enemy."

Judging from present indications, so far from there being a prospect of a Dutch rising the fact is that many of the Cape Dutch are so incensed at the loss of their property and the destruction of railways and bridges that they are even beginning to favor the annexation of the two republics. One prominent politician goes so far as to say it may possibly happen that the Outlanders will be the chief opponents of annexation.

PRISONERS AT PRETORIA.

Arrival of the Armored Train Party—Winstone Churchill but Slightly Wounded.

Pretoria, Nov. 18 (via Lorenzo Marques, Nov. 19.—At noon to-day 56 British prisoners including men of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and some bluejackets arrived here. There were large crowds at the railway station, but no demonstration was made.

Winstone Churchill, who is wounded in the hand, was taken to the model school, while the rank and file are being sent to the race course. One spy was lodged in gaol. The wounded had been treated at Colenso. The Boer version of the conflict in which the prisoners were taken says that two British were killed and ten wounded.

The mining department has discovered beneath the manager's house at the Ferreria mine a passage leading to a suite of apartments four feet below the ground, with gas and water laid on. This is supposed to have been intended to serve as a rendezvous for the employees of the Ferreria mine in the event of a bombardment of Johannesburg.

BOERS STILL ANNEXING.

Cross Into Cape Colony and Declare Colesberg District Their Own—British Counter Proclamation.

Capetown, Nov. 19.—Advices just received here show that on November 16 a combined force of Free State and Transvaal burghers occupied Colesberg, Cape Colony, without opposition by the residents and proclaimed the district to be Free State territory.

The Boers occupied Burghersdorp on Tuesday, November 14, and it is believed that they were then on the way to seize Stormburg Junction.

Queenstown, Cape Colony, Nov. 18.—Major-General Wm. Forbes Gatacre with his staff and the Irish Rifles arrived here to-day. Commandant Oliver with a portion of the Rouxville commando has occupied Jamestown, hoisted the flag of the Orange Free State and annexed the town.

Capetown, Nov. 19.—Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony and British high commissioner, has issued a proclamation declaring proclamations annexing territory, impressing men or seizing goods are null and void and should not be considered. He promises full recognition of and fair compensation for actual injury resulting from loyal adherence to British allegiance.

Making Haste To Kimberley.

Interest Centres on Methuen's Force Now Well Equipped for Advance.

London Speculates on Boer Strategy Towards Column from Durban.

London, Nov. 20, 5 a.m.—Immediate interest centres in the relief of Kimberley. Gen. Methuen has a splendid knowledge of the country and is laying his plans with the utmost care. An indefatigable worker, he is busy night and day cutting down the baggage to a minimum and issuing orders with a view to ensuring that the officers shall be indistinguishable from the men to the eyes of the Boers.

A Naval brigade with search lights from the cruiser Doris, under Major Ernest Rhodes, will accompany the command and Major Rhodes is confident that he will see his brother Cecil in Kimberley.

The column will take all the materials for repairing the railway which it is believed there will be no difficulty in doing.

The advance will be made by forced marches, the column reaching Modder river in four days.

Since the fight of November 9, matters so far as is known have been fairly quiet at Ladysmith. It is not unlikely that the Boers, badly informed as to the nature and extent of the British preparations to advance to the relief of the town, may be hesitating regarding the next move.

The situation in Natal is very complicated more especially if the reports be true that the great Tugela briddge has been destroyed. The success of the next move on either side will depend more on strategy than on superior numbers. The Boers have three lines of action open. They can hold the railway with the force they have at Ennersdale, falling slowly back before the British advance and threatening it from Weenen, or, in the second place, they can advance from Weenen and try to carry Estcourt; or, in the third place, can advance due south from Weenen to Weston, cut the railway and blow up the bridge over Mooi river. If it be true that there are 10,000 Boers under Gen. Joubert marching south to meet the British relief force heavy fighting is in store.

TRENCH-MAKING MACHINES.

Gigantic Ploughs Providing Shelter for Infantry Following in Their Wake.

London, Nov. 19.—The government will send to South Africa several trench-making machines. These are gigantic ploughs, attached to steam sappers of 20 horse-power. They are able to cut a trench four feet in depth for the infantry which will follow in their wake.

GERMANS TO THE RESCUE.

London, Nov. 19.—From Lorenzo Marques comes a report that three German officers, Col. von Braun, Lieut. Brutewith and Lieut. von Kunsse, have arrived at Pretoria with the intention of joining Gen. Joubert's staff.

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THE WAR.

The story of Glencoe and Elandslaagte told in our despatches this morning is the sort of thing that makes the heart beat fast. Such ordeals as our men went through on those two days are rare in war. Gen. Symons' determination was to show the enemy the stuff that British soldiers are made of, and he certainly succeeded. The lesson was necessary. It had to be taught early in the campaign. The effect has been felt ever since, for if Ladysmith and its brave garrison are saved, as now seems almost certain, it will be because of the glorious work done a month ago to-day on Talana Hill. To his lasting honor be it remembered that when Gen. Symons determined that the Boers should learn what British soldiers could dare and do, he himself led the way. His order was not to go, but to come. Not Metius Curtius, when in full armor he plunged into the yawning pit in the Roman Forum, not Leonidas who fell at Thermopylae, not that Emperor Constantine who fell on the walls of Constantinople, her foremost defender, died more gloriously than did Gen. Symons. The story is that of a leader of majestic courage and men no less heroic.

The fight at Elandslaagte stands apart by itself in military history. It possesses such elements as we may fancy were present in the days of Ragnarok, the darkness of the gods, when the demons of earth and air contended for supremacy as the Icelandic Sagas tell. The awfulness of it is beyond words, but so also was the courage that won the day. We now know just why it was that so many officers fell. That fight could never have been won if the traditions of the army had not been observed and the officers had sought shelter.

The nations will read the story of these two charges with admiration and with a new respect for "the soldiers of the Queen."

The New York World professes to have learned Gen. Buller's plans. It was hardly necessary to interview a high military authority to reach the conclusions which it prints as authentic. No one so far as we know thought that Gen. Buller was organizing a picnic, no one imagined for an instant that he proposed to let the bulk of his army remain at Capetown, while Gen. Hildyard was operating with some 12,000 or 15,000 men to help out Gen. White. Without professing to be a military authority, the Colonist has all along contended that Gen. Buller would send one column to relieve Kimberley and Mafeking, another to assist Gen. White at Lady smith and at the same time prepare for an advance on Pretoria. We can well believe the despatch which says that preparations for the advance are in a more forward state than the public understand, for as a matter of fact the public know very little about them.

The estimate attributed to the war office of a month's duration of the war after Gen. Buller crosses Orange river seems within the mark, although events are likely to happen very rapidly. Gen. Joubert's position will shortly become a very difficult one. He is likely to be recalled for the defence of Pretoria, but if he starts in that direction, he may find it pretty difficult to get there with White's and Hildyard's commands to occupy his attention. It is also an open question if the Free State troops are likely to remain very long in Natal when Gen. Buller gets across the Orange river. We therefore expect very stirring and very favorable news within the next few days.

Music and The Stage.

Plays and Players of Interest to Victorians.

In speaking of one of the final entertainments given at Nanaimo by the hypnotists, Dr. and Mrs. Flint, who open their week's engagement at the Victoria theatre to-night, the Free Press publishes the following:

"The Flints broke all records last night at the Opera house for the largest Friday night house on a week stand attraction. Taken altogether, they are without doubt the merriest most mirth provoking, laugh-makers we have ever seen. Their most assiduous aim seems to be the desire to make people laugh, and they are undoubted successes in the line, if one may judge from the way they keep an audience holding their sides for two solid hours. Their entertainment is pure wholesome fun from beginning to end.

They dispel the shadows of laborious life with sunshine, and on the principle that laughter is conducive to good health they bring health and happiness to every spectator. They are a perfect cure for all who need this medicine of mirth—and who does not. Many do from the way the same faces are seen night after night at their performances. You don't need an opera glass or a microscope to see the points that would make a graven image grin. You will find it all the tonic you can take at one time.

"Their entertainments are a colo sal comic frapee of fiz, fun and frolic; you can't go out between acts to see a friend (as it is a continuous show) and you have no desire to, as one forgets all about the time passing so interested are all in watching the funny doings and listening to the quaint sayings of the hypnotized subjects."

"A STRANGER IN NEW YORK."

Hoyt's Popular Play at the Victoria on Thursday Evening.

At the Victoria theatre next Thursday evening Hoyt's big musical comedy, "A Stranger in New York," is to be presented here with all the scenery just the same as given at Hoyt's theatre, New York. Hoyt's name is always sure to call out large audiences, but this engagement has created more than usual interest, for the reason, probably, that "A Stranger in New York" is not only Mr. Hoyt's latest work, but has been heralded as his greatest and best offering, and this will be its only presentation in this city.

In the cast will be seen Paul F. Nicholson, Jr., who was the hit of the "Alice Neilson Opera company" the past season. Among the talented dancers are Hooker and Davies. Miss MaBelle Davies is the acknowledged female dancer of the world. Charles Hooker as a trick dancer is in a class by himself. The singing element of the company is in the hands of Harry Rogers, who created the part of I. Collier Down, with the original company, and Geo. Tallman, Douglas Flint, Grant and Norton, Sadie Kirby, Elsieta, and Ella Avery.

"DEAREST MAMMA."

Tuesday Evening's Dramatic Treat In Aid of "Holy Saviour's."

Walter Gordon's immensely funny comedietta "Dearest Mamma" is to be produced at the A. O. U. W. hall on Tuesday evening next, among those taking part being several well known local amateurs whose appearance will undoubtedly ensure the complete success of the play from an artistic point of view.

A bumper house will, it is certain, greet the rise of the curtain when it is remembered that the proceeds are to go towards the fund for enlarging the Church of the Holy Saviour over in the city's beautiful western suburb, whose energetic rector has been obliged to provide additional accommodation for his growing congregation latterly increased by the arrival of the Royal Artillery. It will surely be found that Victorians are willing to provide for the well being of our gallant defenders in this as in all other things.

Among many other novelties that will be presented during the evening will be the tableau "Rule Britannia," composed of figures representing the soldiers and the sailors of the Queen. This picture is warranted to thrill the hearts of all patriotic Britons and alone will be worth the price of admission. The cast of "Dearest Mamma" will be as follows:

Nettle Croker.....Mr. Geo. Bushby
Browser.....Mr. Bryan H. T. Drake
Jones.....Mr. Deacon
Harry Clinton.....Mr. E. O. S. Scholefield
Mrs. Bereegley Fussel.....Mrs. Bullen
Edith Clinton.....Miss Powell
Mrs. Honeywood.....Mrs. Prothero

The prologue for the little play has been written by a well known Victorian and abounds in hits of local character which will no doubt create immense amusement.

SCIENTIFIC FISTICUFFS.

St. Louis, Nov. 19.—"Australian Jimmy" Ryan and Jack Finnegan of Pittsburg fought twenty rounds to a draw last night before the St. Louis Athletic Club. The battle was replete with hard hitting and scientific work on the part of both principals. The Pittsburger had much the advantage of the Australian in weight, height and reach.

THE SOLDIER'S MUSCLE.

How Tommy Atkins is Trained to Be a Strong Man at the Famous Aldershot Gymnasium.

(T. F. J. Archibald, in Globe-Democrat.)

Aldershot, England, Nov. 3.—Heads up, chests out, lithe, quick, precise as machines—the British troops as they march off to the transports which will take them to the Cape, are the best looking soldiers on the earth. I was with our men during the Spanish-American war and regard the American soldier with reverence, for I have seen him fight. But he is not beautiful when he is on parade, and although he is the bravest of the brave, his average physical condition is not as high as that of Tommy Atkins. And physical condition means endurance, and these red-coated fellows that are going down to stop Boers' bullets probably have more of that than any other soldiers in the world.

The reason for it lies here in Aldershot, in the headquarters gymnasium for the British army. There are other army gymnasiums in different parts of the country, but in this one the men who teach are trained, so it is the best example of them all. It is under the direct supervision of Colonel the Honorable J. S. Napier, who has command of all this branch of work for the entire army. He has personally worked out each part of the training given to the recruits, and it is because of him that this gymnasium turns out the finest soldiers of Europe. Raw recruits, with stooping shoulders and shambling gait, after a few months' training, are sent to their commands big, full-chested and men of muscle, as proud of their own bearing and presence, and with a good working knowledge of oils, sabers and bayonets. They are also taught boxing, climbing, running and walking. They scale walls, clamber up and over high scaffolding and climb ropes and ladders at fast time to train the nerves and the head.

The exercises are very light at first and increase in rigor as the recruit develops. Each recruit has one hour a day for 110 days, and at the end of that time he must be fit to join any regiment in the British service.

The results of this gymnasium at Aldershot are far-reaching, for the men who are graduated as instructors are sent to every quarter of the globe, and so the work done here is copied in many climes far across the seas. An army made up of voluntary recruits is naturally better than one in which the men are forced to serve. More than half of the English boys who "take the Queen's shilling" do so because they are dazzled by the gorgeousness of the recruiting sergeant. The English regiments go on what are called "recruiting marches" at least once each year. The men are put into their dress uniforms, their equipments are burnished brightly, and with the band playing the liveliest marches, they march through the country. It is this strut and swagger of the soldiers that fascinates the youth and persuades him to cast his lot with the army. And the physical training gives the men that strut and teaches them that swagger. Every man and boy admires a straight back, broad shoulders and a full chest, but very few will attempt to acquire them unless they are compelled to do so. That is what the gymnasium does. Once get their backs straight and nothing could induce them to stoop again. They become proud of their own carriage. They are taught an exaggerated pose, and the shoulders are thrown farther back than the straight American would ever carry his, but it suits the uniform and suits the men.

The gymnasium is just out of this little town among the miles of barracks constituting what the British government is pleased to call a "camp," but what is really a permanent post of the most modern character, quartering many thousands of the flower of the Queen's army. It is a handsome, new brick building, and in it is every appliance known to modern athletic training. The interior is light and airy, and is handsomely decorated with stands of arms, flags and trophies. Adjoining the large building is a smaller one, for instruction in foil and saber, with several masters in constant attendance. On both sides of the gymnasium are fields for out of door work, and it is the custom to take the classes into the open air whenever the weather permits. On one side of the building the field is a very large, grassy parade for such work as walking, running, jumping and other exercises of the arms and legs. In the field on the other side of the building are all sorts of apparatus, including all that is used inside the building, besides many that could not be used under cover.

The best of all of the outside paraphernalia, and one known only to English army gyms, is a great frame work, the invention of Col. Napier, upon which the men are taught climbing of every sort and which, owing to its height, is calculated to train the eye as well as the muscles. Hanging from the frame are many kinds of knotted ropes, plain ropes, poles and swinging ladders, and as inclined side supports there are ladders, sliding boards and smooth inclines. The classes are put over this frame a couple of times each day at very fast time, an instructor standing at each corner to hurry them along and see that the slow ones do not block the way. Some of the men become so expert at this form of climbing that they can go up a ladder, across the top and down the other side without using their hands to steady them, although making the ascent and descent at a fast run. When the class is large the men are sent at the frame in squads of about twenty-five.

This unique frame is in reality an entire gymnasium in itself, and might well be copied in American army posts, schools and colleges.

The building devoted to fencing contains one room, about 70x50 feet. There are no side windows, all of the light coming from the top, so that no glare can blind the eyes of any of the contestants. Here I have seen as clever use of the foil and blade as can be found anywhere in Europe.

Just outside of the building are a number of platforms arranged for practice in the open air, and every pleasant day there are a large number of swordsmen at work from morning until night, for as soon as one class finishes its work another takes its place.

The saber receives much more attention than the foil, especially with men for cavalry regiments, although any of the men that wish may take up the foil if they are willing to put extra hours into the practice. The use of either blade is not taught as thoroughly to the recruits for the infantry. They are taught more of the attack and defence with the bayonet, although all recruits have a certain amount of exercise with both weapons. The classes are first given wooden guns to drill with, and are taken in squads of about ten under an instructor who puts them through the various thrusts and parries until they are proficient enough to use the contest bayonet, which is blunt and telescopes into the barrel of the gun when the adversary is hit, thus preventing accidents.

In the calisthenic drill, the entire class is taken at one time by the Sergeant-Major, assisted by the corps of instructors. On fine days the exercise is taken on the field. It is a beautiful sight to see these fine specimens of physical power going through the exercises with all the military precision of a drill.

In walking, the men are given about 100 yards on their toes, with the shoulders thrown far back, the chin raised and the hands on the hips; during the last 25 yards the walk is quickened almost to a run, and at all times is done in a springing step. Another walk is a quick step with the body straight and the arms at the side, walking with the flat foot and the heel. At the command "knees up," the men take a motion like a high-stepping hackney, and at the same time quicken their step into a run. Standing straight, with the hands on the hips, the head thrown back, and then raising on the toes for some few minutes, is hard work, and at the same time is the best of exercise for developing the legs. After keeping up this motion until the perspiration fairly pours from their bodies, the men are given a rest in the shape of a stiff leg trot or some exercise of the arms. For fully fifteen minutes they are kept at the quick steps and movements. When the order is given to "stand at ease" they stamp the right foot sharply to the ground and slap their hands in unison as they come to "easy position." The same motion is used when the men are drilling, and makes a very pretty and effective movement, although it seems waste of energy when compared to the natural manner in which our American men at arms come to "parade rest." So also does the way the British soldier "marks time" before coming to a halt. They tramp a little quick step, as though treading water; when this is done in perfect time, as is always the case in the well-drilled British regiments, it is a very pretty bit of military conceit, but seems quite useless to the practical American. It is quite the same as the use of a check rein on a fancy driving horse to hold his head high above the natural position. All Europe, indeed, makes the soldier as showy as possible, regardless of his personal comfort.

There is a movement on foot in the English war office to do away with many of the cumbersome portions of the uniforms, such as the great bear-skin shakos worn by the Scots Guards, or the gorgeous, but heavy, cuirass of the Horse Guards. Many also favor following the example of the American army and adopting a uniform for the army, thus doing away with the regimental uniform, but all this is bitterly opposed by lovers of tradition, who like to see the same uniform worn to-day that was worn 100 years or more ago. The friends of tradition will win their point (they always do in England), but every man or officer who has given the matter any thought envies the American fighting man, his light and businesslike campaign outfit. The typical "Tommy Atkins" as seen on the street and in the barrack room is the most military looking soldier of Europe; all this is due to the army gymnasium. But when he goes into the field, with his heavy kit and fancy uniform, he looks as a city man with a top hat and frock coat might look in a hay field in the country.

It is almost impossible to enumerate the many features of the calisthenic drill, for it has almost as many changes as there are movements of the body. Even the turning of the wrist is included in the exercise. The raising of the arms above the head, while a step forward is taken, is one of the most useful of all, for it is not always the most fatiguing work which does the body most good. For the legs and feet the squad first stands straight with the hands on the hips and then bends the knees to a sitting posture, at the same time rising on the toes. It is in reality sitting on the heels and raising again, repeated many times.

One of the most difficult of all the exercises given and at the same time one of the most picturesque, involves lying at full length on the ground, face downward, touching only the toes and the hands, the elbows being bent so as to bring the hands about even with the chest. At the word of command the arms are slowly straightened while the body is raised and kept perfectly stiff. It is slightly similar, although much harder, than drawing up to the chin while hanging by the hands from a horizontal bar. In fact, all of these exercises are much harder than they seem.

Dumb bells are much used in the gymnasium, as are horizontal bars, parallel bars, the vaulting horse and the bridge ladder.

An unusual and interesting exercise is done with the "shelf." The "shelf" is really just what the name implies, a large shelf on the side wall just out of reach of a man when his arms are extended upwards. The men climb up on it with and without the assistance of comrades. This exercise is designed to teach the men how to scale walls. When two work together the first makes a rest with his hands, into which the second steps and is given what the children would call a "boost." As soon as he is on the shelf the man on the ground springs and catches the edge of the shelf and draws himself up as far as possible, when the man on top assists him by putting the hand on the back of the head and lifting him up.

At the headquarters gymnasium there are always a great number of non-commissioned officers and men who are taking the training for the second time, with the idea of becoming instructors. This examination is a very strict and thorough one, and it requires a wonderful physique to accomplish all that it demands.

Not only are non-commissioned officers and privates in this competition for certificates, but there are officers working for the instructorship and those taking the training for pleasure or health. Any one in the service may obtain leave from their duties and take a course of training, but on entering they put themselves liable to all of the duties that are imposed upon the recruits or privates, no favors of any sort being shown them because they hold commissions. They enter the same class with the privates, and the only distinction that they receive is that they stand on the right of the line and so are the first to be called to whatever task is before them.

Boxing is given far more attention in the English army than in any other of the world, and is really considered a requisite part of the soldier's education. Regular tournaments are held for the championship of the army in the various classes, there being one series of contests for officers and one for the men. Many of the officers do their training for these contests at the Aldershot gymnasium.

The government supplies athletic uniforms to all recruits, and to all those who take the course officially, consisting of a pair of dark blue flannel trousers, a white cotton shirt, a broad blue webbing belt and a pair of light canvas shoes. The custom in England does not permit athletes to wear sleeveless shirts, as they do in America, and so the shirts issued are provided with uncomfortable quarter sleeves that bind the arms in exercise. When the Yale-Harvard team contested at the Queen's Club in London the members of the team were compelled to put sleeves in their shirts, although they were greatly annoyed by them.

The club house, in connection with the gymnasium at Aldershot, is a delight. It is at the side of the gymnasium, and is a building of two main rooms, one large one for the men, and a smaller one for the officers, both being served from the same bar. In the club the officers and men may obtain any sort of drink that they desire, they can also have light luncheons or regular meals. The room for the men is by far the more attractive. The officers in charge have spent all the available funds on the part of the club that is devoted to the men and have actually neglected their own comfort.

The British government pays more official attention to the comfort of the men during their leisure hours than ours does. This club at the gymnasium is a fair example of hundreds of others at every post and in every barracks. Although they are at liberty to have anything to drink that they can pay for, there is very seldom any drunkenness, and the temptation to frequent public houses and bars is largely removed.

The King of Cartoonists

Mr. J. W. Bengough

IS COMING.

He will appear in the A.O.U.W. Hall, on

WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY

nights of this week, November 22 and 24.

Admission 25, 35, 50c. Doors open at 7:30.

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BRITISH SUITS.

Choicest London Patterns Arrived — Please Call, Croft & Co'y, Next Boomerang Hotel.

A very useful little table was recently published by the late Peter J. Leech, of Victoria, entitled:

"Hour Angles Without Logarithms."

It was originally intended for the use of surveyors in Canada, but the results obtained from it are sufficiently accurate to be of great service to navigators in the latitudes mentioned, viz., 40 degrees to 60 degrees north, and 40 degrees to 60 degrees outh.

Should the navigator prefer to determine his hour angle in the usual manner, Mr. Leech's table will prove invaluable as affording a ready check upon his work.

Copies of the table may be had at the bookstores, or at the office of the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Victoria.

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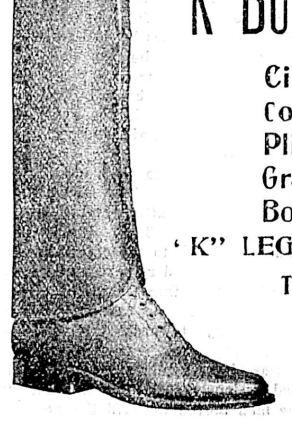

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Read The Colonist

VICTORIA TIDES.

[By Mr. Napier Denison.]

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to 14 feet of water in the channel off Shoal Point, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt dry dock.

Sunday, Nov. 19.		Monday, Nov. 20.	
Time.	Height above zero	Time	Height above zero
7:30 a m.	8 5 feet.	8:00 a m.	8 5 feet
10.0) a.m.	8.4 feet.	11:00 a.m.	8.4 feet.
3:00 p.m.	9 2 feet.	3:30 p.m.	8.7 feet.
10:00 p m	2.5 feet.	11:30 p.m.	3 0 feet.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

From 'Frisco.—The steamer Queen arrived from San Francisco yesterday afternoon.

Naval Reliefs.—The steamer Charmer will make an extra trip to Vancouver to-day, to bring over the "reliefs" for H. M. ships at Esquimalt. There are 115 men in the party.

For Sailors and Sealers.—Special services for the sealers and sailors were held at the First Presbyterian church last evening. Rev. Dr. Campbell preached an appropriate sermon and there was special music by the choir.

PERSONAL.

T. R. Robertson of Albert Canyon is a guest at the Driard.

D. W. Hobson and Miss Hobson of Kelowna registered at the Driard last evening.

Dr. Ernest Hall came over from the Mainland yesterday.

H. L. Flint and Mrs. Flint, the hypnotists, are at the Victoria.

Dr. Garesche returned last evening from a visit to the Mainland.

R. Cunningham and wife returned from Vancouver last evening.

G. A. Stewart Potts was a passenger from Vancouver last evening.

J. J. Southcott and W. Worden of Vancouver are at the New England.

W. H. Campbell, travelling agent for the Montreal Star, is at the Victoria.

R. H. Hall was among the passengers returning from Vancouver yesterday.

Chas. Landau, the well known Montreal commercial man, is at the Driard.

William Arthur, in advance of "Puddin' Head Wilson," is at the Victoria.

J. B. Giffin, manager for British Columbia for R. G. Dun & Co., is in the city.

D. K. Mollison, a commercial ambassador of Toronto, is registered at the Victoria.

John M. Byrens, the patentee of the Byrens storm window, New Westminster, is a guest at the Victoria.

E. E. Evans, P. W. Evans, H. Bell-Irving and Masters H. and R. Bell-Irving, A. H. B. Macgowan, Geo. H. Cowan, R. G. Tatlow and W. E. Drake, all of Vancouver, are at the Driard.

MAILS TO THE ISLANDS.

Residents Petition for the C. P. N. Company's Satisfactory Service Rather Than New Arrangement.

A largely attended meeting of the residents of Mayne, Galiano, Pender and Moresby islands took place in the schoolroom, Mayne island on the evening of the 11th inst., to protest against the new regulations regarding the mail service among the Gulf islands. Mr. H. L. Robertson of Moresby island was voted to the chair and Mr. J. W. Sinclair of Mayne island acted as secretary.

Addresses condemning the proposed change were delivered by the chairman and secretary, Mr. H. Macklin of Galiano, Messrs. H. Andrews and W. Grimmer of Pender, and Messrs. W. T. Collinson and T. Bennett of Mayne. Mr. A. H. Menzies of Pender, who was one of the prime movers in this new service was also heard from. He said he had a resolution to bring before the meeting, that as the new service was deemed unsatisfactory a petition be drawn up for presentation to the postmaster-general, praying that Mr. Paterson's company be given an additional subsidy to allow him to make a weekly round trip to Vancouver, calling at all the islands, and carrying the mails each way.

The islanders, however, seemed to prefer the old and efficient service, so the resolution was defeated, only the mover (A. H. Menzies) and the seconder (H. Hamilton of Pender) voting for it. It was resolved unanimously also, that a strong protest be forwarded to the Dominion government against the proposed change and asking that the C. P. N. company be allowed to continue its present satisfactory mail service. Copies of these resolutions were directed to be forwarded to Messrs. W. W. B. McInnes, M. P., and E. H. Fletcher, post office inspector, Victoria.

Another resolution, moved by Mr. T. Bennett, and seconded by Mr. B. Robertson, was carried unanimously. It read: "That whereas the new service is endeavoring to rob us of our long-enjoyed rights, we, the settlers of Mayne, Galiano, Pender and Moresby islands, in meeting assembled, pledge to support the C. P. N. company in the event of an opposition boat coming on, and that the secretary communicate with the management at Victoria regarding reduced rates on freight and passage."

After enjoying a daily mail service for a number of years the people scout the idea of willingly accepting a semi-weekly one, and of being cut off from all through mail communication with the mainland. The islanders generally recognize that Salt Spring island is in an exceptional position, and may have reason to be satisfied with the proposed change, as that island is on a different route altogether, but they object strongly to the proposed interference with the Gulf islands' splendid steamboat facilities to and from the mainland.

It was also shown that the petitions circulated some time ago did not correctly present the facts, and a number who signed them publicly withdrew their names.

RAILWAY NAVVIES KILLED.

Ten Italians Victims of Collision Between Gravel Train and Handcar.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—News was received at the general office of the Northwestern railway to-night of a wreck on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway, in which eight or ten workmen were killed.

The wreck occurred near Humboldt, Ia., and was caused by a collision between a gravel train and a handcar. The men killed are said to have all been Italians.

Carpets thoroughly beaten by Weiler Bros.'s carpet machine. *

The Rivals of Puget Sound.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Merely to show the difference in the general tone of culture, in the gentler courtesies of civilization and in the higher cultivation of letters which characterize the two leading cities on Puget Sound, these two poems are printed side by side for the purpose of comparison, and the decision is left entirely to the judgment of the reader:

SEATTLE.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Nov. 12.

Tacoma,
Take our hand
And lead us in thy
Restful ways,
Serene and satisfied!
Along thy meadowy streets,
Where lowing herds
Wind slowly o'er the lea.
Guide us at ease,
And set our tired feet
Where they may softly fall
On peaceful paths,
Far frim the madding crowd's
Ignoble strife.
Dear goddess,
Guiltless of the greed
That guts the glory
Of the world,
Bestow on us
That great content
Which crowns you
Queen of Quietness
And Empress of the End
Of Effort.
At lofty Rainier's foot
You sit with folded hands,
Your work complete,
While we, who hurry by,
Look on your beauty there,
Your peace
And sweet do-nothingness,
And sigh that we
Are not as you!
Most truly blest are they
Who, as you do,
Stop where the roses bloom,
The green grass waves,
The bees hum lazily,
The trees stretch out
Their tired limbs
Upon the balmy air;
The waters sleep
Beside the birdlined shore,
And let the great world
Hurry on
To destiny and doom.
How beautiful you are,
Amid your peaceful
Circling hills.
Set like a signet
In the ring of rest!
What though
The scurrying feet
Of millions rushing by
To wealth and greatness
Jar your walls
And shake the gossamers
That swing in drapered filaments
Between the arches
Of your gates;
You give no heed to them,
Nor let their restless
Energies
Disturb the spell
That makes your life
A dear, delicious dream,
And leaves you languorous
In a lotus land.
Tacoma, fair Tacoma,
Sleeping Beauty of the Sound,
Here's looking at you,
But please don't
Snore so!

(Tacoma papers please copy.)

WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

TACOMA.

From the Tacoma Ledger, Nov. 15. (A sample of Tacoma "snore.")

Seattle,
Take our cash
And lure us in thy
Thieves' resorts;
Loud-mouthed and boastful,
Thy narrow, muddy streets are
thronged
With idle loafers,
And anon the "con"
Man, active, vigilant,
To steer returning Klondiker
To where he may be eased
Of burden auriferous,
No doubt thou'rt active,
We grant it thee,
But so is the pestiferous flea,
That feeds upon good flesh and blood,
And jumps to save
Annihilation.
Oh, greedy glutton,
That, monkey-like,
Dost stuff thy jowls
While undigested
Food doth swell thee,
That reacheth out
For every transport,
And tries to hog
Our Uncle Samuel's biz
And government chink,
And lets a squeal
Of porcupine rage
If sister city
Be given but a taste
Of public swill,
And yet lost prove thou'rt unable
To fill the bill,
And art nothing but a brazen sound,
With no resources to make good
Thy bluff.
Thy busy, hustling multitude
Are mostly hustling
To get the wherewithal
To skip the town,
Cursing the luck that drew them there
With ne'er a job,
And ne'er a bean,
They hurry on,
And round and round,
And so get counted,
Some thrice or more,
By census taker,
And poet maker,
Yclept—the P.I.,
Much puffed thou art,
To think two railroads
Are fighting for thy dinky water-
front,
And knowest not,
They do not give a tinker's dam,
To build thee up,
Or tear thee down,
But just to cut each other's throats.
Oh, Seattle,
Take our hand,
And lead us to thy Totem Pole,
We fain would see
The string that binds
It to its native Northern land,
And which is apt to yank away
Thy chief attraction,
And leave thee gazing at the hole.
"The scurrying feet
Of millions rushing by
To wealth and greatness"
Cuts not the ice,
E'en were it so,
Of steady tramp of workingmen,
And that is where
We've got the bulge
On you.
Seattle, loud Seattle,
In your fuss and feathers gowned,
Oh, Seattle, say Seattle,
Screeching braggart of the Sound,
Here's laughing at you,
And take a tumble
To yourself.

THE LEDGER OFFICE CAT.

ONE BEGGAR'S RECEIPTS.

Ten Dollars an Hour the Estimated Income of a Legless Man.

Charity is not dead in New York. Any one with doubts on the subject would have been convinced had he seen a richly dressed woman drop a quarter into a beggar's box the other afternoon and noted the things which followed on Twenty-third street.

The beggar was in the middle of the block, moving slowly towards Sixth avenue. He moved on stumps only about eight inches long. There was something plaintive in the short steps he took and in the way he rested for a moment after each, like a tragedian crossing the stage.

A second woman stopped and threw a dime into the wooden receptacle for coins. A third instantly followed suit.

The beggar was stout and burly. His neck was thick and powerful-looking. It seemed piteous that so strong a man should be so crippled.

A poorly dressed woman and a little girl paused long enough to pity him and add their mites to his assets.

The beggar was laboriously pushing a little four-wheeled cart. In it was a hand organ, which he ground unceasingly.

A shabbily dressed man paused to pay a cash tribute to the beggar's misery.

Sentimental strains poured from the hand organ. The time was very slow. It almost drew tears from the eyes of the pedestrians. It also drew their dimes.

Three prosperous looking women opened their purses and dropped silver into the box.

The organ was pushed along at the rate of twenty-four feet a minute, and the contributions fell at the rate of one in every four yards. The man with the rubber snakes, the man with the toy balloons, the man with the pictures of the Dewey arch, the banana man and the vender of the hot chestnuts looked the vender of the hot chestnuts looked "My! what a graft!" they murmured.

The organ man looked very weary, and rolled his head from side to side, as if life were indeed a burden. And the rain of money continued.

The thirty-eighth contributor within eighteen minutes was a well-dressed youth.

Above the organ was a banner upon which was inscribed: "Ladies and gentlemen, having lost both my legs and being unable to obtain employment, I have taken this means to gain support for myself and my family, and to raise money to buy a pair of artificial feet." This appeal fairly magnetized the dimes. A cabman standing by the curb ran forward and dropped something in the box.

"Poor chap," he said, "it's a hard thing to be like that."

"My friend," said a bystander, "that man will make more money in half an hour than you will in a whole day."

The beggar and his organ had reached Sixth avenue. He had gone 180 yards from the point at which he was first observed. It had taken him twenty-five minutes. During that time no fewer than fifty people had dropped money into his box. Most of the contributors were handsomely dressed women. Doubtless some of them contributed quarters. It is likely that the contributions averaged 10 cents each, and if that was the case the beggar cleared up $5.90 while going half a block; but in case some of the women put in only pennies it might be well to call it $5 for twenty-five minutes, or say $10 an hour.

"That one box you see," said a special officer, "is only one of his boxes. He has three like it, one under the other. When the money partly fills one it drops into the others."

But the beggar was out of sight. He had gone to conquer another world west of Sixth avenue.—New York Sun.

ANARCHY IN COLOMBIA.

Government Leading the Raid Under Name of Forced Loans and War Taxes.

Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 19.—The British steamer Acrato from Barranquilla Tuesday and Colon Friday reports a widespread revolutionary movement in Colombia and a grave outlook. The government is recruiting an army by impressment under martial law and is levying forced loans in Colon, Barranquilla, Panama and Carthagega where the Colombians have been taxed $25 each with the alternative of $100 fine or enlistment. Foreigners are excluded but commercial houses in Colon and Panama are subjected to a forced loan of $100,000 at 12 per cent. and a guarantee of railroad subvention. Business is practically suspended, famine prices prevail, and foreign exchange is at eight hundred.

CIVIL WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Governor Will Resist by Force if Necessary the Installation of Successor Elected by Fraud.

Lexington, Nov. 19.—Governor Bradley and Adjutant-General of the State Guards Collier conferred here to-day with Col. Williams of the Second Kentucky regiment, and the latter returned with them to Frankfort. None would talk.

Republican leaders professing to be close to the governor, but having no announcement from him personally, say that if the vote of Louisville is thrown out Governor Bradley will refuse to recognize Goebel as his successor and will maintain his position, even if forced to use the militia. The Governor's movements are closely watched from all sides.

RECEIVED BY THE QUEEN.

London, Nov. 19.—Lady White, wife of the British commander at Ladysmith, was received in audience by the Queen at Windsor Castle this afternoon.

Work on the Victoria Marine Railway is being rapidly pushed. For rates apply at the yard or Telephone No. 257. *

If you drink brandy, try Martell's Three Star.

PEMBERTON & SON,

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents

Choice farming property for sale. This property is distant two miles from the City of Victoria, on the Saanich road, and contains about 72 acres; 20 acres or more under cultivation, and the property has a lake at the back of it. It contains some very choice land not yet cleared; has an orchard, dwelling house and building.

This property could not only be made a profitable farm, but a very choice place of residence, and is for sale at a very moder ate figure.

45 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

STERLING GOODS & & STERLING VALUES

No Flag of Truce,

- - BUT AN - -

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER Of Prices

To Dispose of Our Elegant Stock....

For this Week Only

$25 PATTERN HATS, cut to.....$20 00
20 PATTERN HATS, cut to 15 00
17 PATTERN HATS, cut to 14 50
15 PATTERN HATS, cut to 12 00
12 PATTERN HATS, cut to 9 00

WE STILL GIVE TRADING STAMPS.

$30 JACKETS, cut to $22 50
20 JACKETS, cut to 15 00
18 JACKETS, cut to 13 00
15 JACKETS, cut to 11 00
12 JACKETS, cut to 9 00

WE STILL GIVE TRADING STAMPS.

OTHERS IN SAME RATIO.

Ladies' Flannelette and Plaid Blouses mercilessly reduced—Prices from 50 Cents up. Keep warm. Keep comfortable.

The Sterling,

Telephone No. 640. 88 YATES STREET.

STERLING GOODS & & STERLING VALUES

PATRIA A TOTAL WRECK.

Fire Completely Gutted the Abandoned Atlantic Liner.

London, Nov. 19.—The Hamburg-American liner Patria which caught fire in the English Channel last Wednesday on her way from New York for Hamburg, and which was finally abandoned at Thursday noon, now lies between Walmer and the Southforeland on the Kentish coast. Apparently the fire has completely gutted her and rendered her a total wreck.

KINGS, QUEENS AND NOBLES.

Italy's king is a vegetarian.

Prince of Wales weighs 207 pounds.

The Duke of Saxeburg wears a bracelet.

The salary of Greece's king is $10,000 a year.

Princess Czartoryski wears a $75,000 gown.

Italy's queen possesses a $30,000 handkerchief.

The Earl of Dunmore is to explore New Caledonia.

Lords Coleridge, Colin and Robert Cecil are lawyers.

The Prince of Molfetta recently fought a young bear.

Russia has 650,000 princes and other hereditary nobles.

The Czarewich's widow was a telegrapher before her marriage.

Prince August of Coburg has now shot 3,000 chamois on his estate.

In China it is summer only when the Empress Dowager says it is summer.

China's emperor is never seen walking—or at all, just now, for that matter.

Queen Victoria and the Czarina of Russia have forbidden the use of tobacco in their presence.

Russia's nuns include Grand Duchess Nicholas Nicolaiewitch and Princess Clothilde Bonaparte, sister of King Humbert.

PASSENGERS.

By Steamer Charmer from Vancouver.

Miss Skinner.	T. H. Robertson.
Mr. Cottrell.	G. H. Cowan.
Mrs. Cottrell.	J. Cash.
R. Cunningham.	W. E. Drake.
R. H. Hall.	Dr. Ernest Hall.
H. Bell Irving.	Geo. Bigger.
Percy Evans.	Wm. Worden.
G. I. Wilson.	W. O. Howlett.
J. J. Southcott.	Mrs. R. Cuningham.
A. H. B. McGowan.	Mrs. Douglas.
B. Boss.	Miss Parker.
J. Shaeffer.	O. Higginson.
V. A. Exters.	D. R. Mollison.
W. Wright.	Mrs. Cotreley.
J. Davis.	G. Zulauf.
C. W. Grant.	Mrs. Zulauf.
C. M. Burns.	Ray Hampton.
Mrs. A. Watson.	Masters Irving.
Mrs. Crompton.	E. E. Evans.
H. O'Brien.	G. Nichol.
C. R. Smith.	J. B. Giffin.
C. E. Wilson.	Mrs Hobson.
J. Pyle.	W. Hobson.
S. G. Gorman.	W. Patton.
T. D. Hill.	A. F. Vaughan.
A. Weir.	D. L. Terry.
Dr. Garesche.	D. Robinson.
A. Stewart Pots.	J. Churgan.
Mrs. H. Hills.	J. W. Shoults.
F. Douglas.	C. Jennings.
Miss Stanford.	Chas. Landeau.

CONSIGNEES.

By Steamer Charmer from Vancouver.

Wilson Bros.	Vic. Chem. Works.
Bank of B. N. A.	Vic. B. & S. Co.
M. & Robertson.	T. N. Hibben.
S. Leiser & Co.	Colonist.
W. Knox.	J. Y. Griffin & Co.
Shalleross & Mac.	Henderson Bros.
Watson & Hall.	H. L. Salmon.
Dom. Express Co.	

Keep Your Husband

Guessing what you'll have for tomorrow's dinner. It's a good plan to have a few delicacies at least twice a week. He'll thank you for your thoughtfulness, and enjoy his dinner better. Always a good assortment of all kinds here.

D. R. POTTINGER'S

Ideal Provision Store, 72 Yates Street between Government and Broad St.

Christmas is coming

We are receiving daily a new stock of

Musical Instruments,

OF ALL KINDS.

Which we are marking at prices that will make them sell Remember we give trading stamps.

M. W. WAITT & CO.

60 Government Street

$12.50

WILL BUY THE

LATEST EDISON PHONOGRAPH

A large shipment just received; also, records for the same.

Fletcher Bros.

MUSIC DEALERS. 88 GOV'T. ST.

Stoddart's Jewellery Store.

will shortly be removed to premises adjoining Nicholles & Renouf's Hardware Store.

Eight Day Striking Clocks $3.00

Every Article Reduced to Clearing Sale Prices...

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd.

54-INCH GOLF CLOTHS.

We aim to keep ahead in this department.

NEW GOLF CAPES.

Just marked off and in stock today.

WESTSIDE IS THE RIGHT SIDE FOR COATS.

SPECIAL LINES.

Genuine Irish Blue Serge Suits, EVERLASTING WEAR. $18

Whipcord Covert Overcoat, SILK LINED THROUGHOUT. 14

Brown and Blue Beaver Overcoats, $8.00 to $11.00.

W. & J. WILSON 83 Government VICTORIA, B. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Fine Hand Ware...

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Winter Gloves all arrived and marked at prices that will move them from our hands into yours in a remarkably short time.

Children's

Ringwood Gloves for school.
Cashmere Gloves for fine wear.
White Washing Gloves.
Ringwood Mits.
Fur Top and Lined Gloves.

Ladies'

White Woollen Wash Gloves.
Black Woollen Gloves.
Ringwood Gloves.
Cashmere Gloves.
Fur Top and Lined Gloves.

Dent's

Fine Kid Gloves.
Heavy Walking Gloves.
Golf and Hockey Gloves.
Gloves for evening wear.

H. Young & Co.

Bank of British Columbia

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (with power to increase) £600,000 $2,920,000
RESERVE £100,000 486,666

HEAD OFFICE, 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Saudon, Rossland. IN THE UNITED STATES—San Francisco and Portland,

Agents and Correspondents.—IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada. IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago. IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. IN HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.

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Drafts, Letters of Credit, etc. issued direct on Dawson City Atlin City and Sk

Savings Bank Department

Deposits received from $1 and upwards, and interest allowed thereon.
Gold dust purchased, and every description of banking business transacted.

Victoria, B. C., November, 1898. GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

FINE JOB WORK AT THE COLONIST.

The Cat Was In Command.

Wrecked Barkentine Picked up With Only the Mascot on Board.

Last Voyage of the Jane L. Falkenburg—Crew Reach San Francisco.

On the further side of Esquimalt harbor from the little naval town, with her lines out on the dilapidated remnant of the old railway wharf, is all that is left of the lumber barkentine Jane L. Falconburg, which sailed for San Francisco on the 25th of October last with lumber cargo from the Port Hadlock mills.

The wrecked coaster and the ricketty skeleton of the once busy wharf are fitting associates, for the desolation of each is utter and complete.

The Jane L. Falconburg is an old style, oak-hull vessel of Atlantic build, launched almost fifty years ago and during her eventful career employed in almost every imaginable service from blockade running during the exciting period of the American civil war to the prosaic carrying of oats and potatoes, and more recently lumber, from port to port on the Pacific Coast.

She has a net tonnage of 395; is (or rather was) barkentine rigged; and was on her last voyages, commanded by Capt. Marden of San Francisco, in which port she was owned. She sailed from San Francisco on the 21st of September, arrived at Port Hadlock to take a return cargo of lumber on October 4, and sailed homeward from the Puget Sound mill port on the 25th ultimo.

The bad weather must have struck her very shortly after she had left the Straits, and her present condition would indicate that, hampered with cumbersome deck cargo, she became unmanageable in the gale and was abandoned by her captain and crew after main and mizzen masts had snapped and gone by the board.

This deduction from the condition of the ship—the stump of the foremast alone standing with its dreary signal of distress—is borne out by the news from San Francisco that all hands were picked up in their boat by a passing steamer and safely restored to their homes and friends on Saturday morning.

The abandoned vessel continued to float, and drifting with the prevailing southwest winds soon got in the direct path of navigation for vessels bound to or from the Straits of Fuca. She was sighted and reported about ten days ago by the ship Coriolanus, and was in practically the same position again yesterday morning, when the Lorne sighted her midway between Flattery and Carmanah.

The American tug Holyoke, also on the lookout for the supposed wreck on Point Carmanah, noted the derelict at about the same time, and with smoke streaming from their funnels the rival tugs made a pretty race for it, the Lorne of course winning out.

It was a ticklish matter to get a line fast on the floating ruin, for the sea decks awash, was sweeping over it, the the most and bulwarks and rigging for hazardpart gone. In performing their hazardous work, however, the line crew quickly satisfied themselves that there were no living men aboard; and noted generally the condition of their pick-up.

She was indeed a valueless prize, scarce worth the cost of towing to Victoria, and with cargo included likely to return very little more than a contract tow of the same distance. The hull was unquestionably strained as well as badly battered; the water in the hold was within a foot of the deck, and only the buoyancy of the cargo below prevented the old hulk from going to the bottom like a stone; the lumber had swollen and the deck was warped and forced in half a dozen places; and the cabin was gutted and cleaned out of contents even to the bare walls.

It was while they were noting these details in the general picture of desolation that the men of the Lorne had their nerves tested by a low but weird and dismal wail. The sound came from the deserted galley; and, investigating, the rescuers drew therefrom a wild-eyed, gaunt and miserable black cat.

It had been the pet and mascot of the ship, and—true to the traditions of its race at sea, or else forgotten in the haste and excitement of abandoning ship—had stuck by the old craft to the end.

Of course the sole survivor on board was quickly passed down to the warm and comfortable engine room of the tug, and as quickly given opportunity to demonstrate just how much a starving cat can consume without exploding.

It is still attached to the Lorne and will possibly go on the towboat's articles as Mascot. The luck of a cat—and especially a black cat—picked up in such fashion is something not to be despised.

In coming up the Straits with her prize the Lorne, as well as the San Francisco steamer Queen, passed the three-masted schooner Wawonah, which had been spoken of as the probable victim reported on shore at Cape Carmanah. If she had been, her detention must have been both brief and unimportant, for she was proceeding under easy sail in safe water and asked assistance from neither the tug nor the San Francisco liner.

It is just possible, however, that the vessel in trouble on the Vancouver Island coast may not have been the Wawonah—that it may prove to be the much better known coal bark Highland Light, a vessel of 1180 tons commanded by Capt. Herbert, and which for some time past has been engaged in the delivery of the product of the Nanaimo mines to California consumers.

She sailed from San Francisco for Victoria ten days or more ago to go on the ways, and was recently reported outside the Cape with her rudder either gone or disabled.

Definite information on the subject of this supposed Carmanah wreck is still unobtainable, for the wires are yet down. Neither the Queen nor the Lorne saw anything of any vessel ashore, but the disengaged Holyoke intended pursuing the quest a little farther along the Vancouver Island western seaboard.

NEWFOUNDLAND STORMS.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 19.—Severe storms continue to rage in this section, causing much damage to shipping. Several vessels are missing. The railroads are blocked and the telegraph lines destroyed by severe snowfalls in the interior.

The steamer Bruce, which usually crosses Cabot strait in six hours, was nineteen hours in effecting the passage on her latest trip.

BOER ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Said to Be Natives Not Germans—A British Prisoner Reported Insane.

Lorenzo Marques, Nov. 19.—The following despatch has been received from Pretoria, dated November 16:

"The statement that the Boer artillery is officered by Germans is denied here. It is asserted officially that all the Boer artillery officers were born in the Transvaal, although two were trained in Europe.

"The British prisoners of the rank and file have received a new outfit from the government.

"It is reported that the bombardment of Kimberley was resumed this morning.

"Bateman, a British private caught outside of Ladysmith and brought to Pretoria, has since become insane."

THE ARMORED TRAIN.

London, Nov. 19.—The following despatch has been received at 6 o'clock this evening from Gen. Buller:

Capetown, Sunday, Nov. 19.—In continuation of my telegram of November 16 referring to the armored train at Estcourt I have to report that three more men of the Dublin Fusiliers are missing, namely, Lance Corporal Brady, Private Fitzgerald and Private McGuire.

"A telegram from the British consul at Lorenzo Marques dated November 18, reports that 56 prisoners captured from the Estcourt armored train have reached Pretoria. Winstone Churchill is missing, I believe, but as yet have been unable to ascertain for certain."

"QUIET" SYMONS.

The English General Killed at Glencoe a Descendant of William Penn.

Marquise de Fontenoy in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

To Americans the late Sir William Symons, the first British General to win a battle, and at the same time to meet with death in the Transvaal war, possessed more than an ordinary amount of interest, owing to the fact that he had in his veins the blood of William Penn, the Quaker and English colonist in America, to whom the State of Pennsylvania owes its name. In fact, it was in connection with this colonial ancestry that the late General bore the name of William Penn Symons; and that his grandmother was a member of the house of Penn is demonstrated by the fact that her tomb in the church yard of the ancient parish church of Botusfleming, in Cornwall, bears an inscription to the fact that her maiden name was Agnus Penn, and that she was "a lineal descendant of the excellent William Penn, and inherited many of his pious and amiable qualities."

There has been a general disposition to ascribe to the dead general Hebrew origin by reason of his name of Symons. But the Symons of Hatt are one of the most ancient and honored families of the untitled aristocracy of the duchy of Cornwall.

In the early part of the century the name of Symons of Hatt became as familiar as that of Tichborne in connection with a very similar cause celebre as that brought a quarter of a century ago in London by the notorious claimant to the baronetcy and estates of the Tichbornes. The great grandfather of the dead General, Nicholas Symons who was a second son, formed a romantic attachment, it would appear, with a peasant girl. Owing to the vehement opposition made by his family and his friends to his marrying her, he suddenly disappeared, abandoning the girl, and leaving no trace or clew as to what had become of him. This was in the year 1780. Twenty-two years later, that is to say in 1802, his elder and ye brother, who had succeeded to the on... on his father's demise, himself estates ... to the majority, and the propassed over ... upon divided between his perty was there... each of whom had married a two sisters, clergyman.

A few years afterwards there appeared a claimant to the estates of Hatt in the shape of a young man who bore a striking likeness to many of the ancestral Symons, whose pictures adorned the walls of the old manor house. The story which he told was a romantic one. He declared that he was the son of a man known at Liverpool by the name of Nicholas Sherwood, who after marrying a woman of the name of Robert, had been accidentally drowned at the Runcorn Ferry, on the Mersey, in 1802—the very year in which William Symons, of Hatt, had died. The family of the drowned man had no idea that he was other than Nicholas Sherwood. But upon a full examination of some papers which he had left they acquired for the first time a knowledge of his connection with Cornwall, and ultimately secured possession of various letters and documents which placed his identity beyond doubt. It was further learned that after his disappearance from Cornwall he had secured employment in various humble, but not disreputable occupations, and had finally settled in Liverpool, where the claimant was born in 1784.

The action came into court at the Cornish assizes, at Bodmin, and the claimant having been adjudged to have made out his case to the satisfaction of judge and jury, he assumed the name of William Symons, and was placed in full possession of the Hatt estates, which he held until his death in 1832, when they passed to his son who likewise bore the name of William, and on the latter's demise in 1883 to Sir William, the General just laid low by Boer bullets.

The General used to be known in the army by the nickname of "Quiet Symons," owing to his singular reticence and modesty. Indeed, his patience as a listener rendered him wonderfully popular with his comrades. Though so quiet, gentle and modest in his demeanor, alike with his fellow-officers and with his men, he was a very hero on the battlefield, in this sense that there was at the time of his death no field officer of the English army who had ever fought so many hand-to-hand encounters, or faced death at such close quarters as Sir William, who among the frontier tribes in India, and by the natives of Burmah, was believed to bear a charmed life. His first wound, the one which he received at Glencoe, was his death wound.

A FOOTBALL FATALITY.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 18.—The third football fatality of the season in Iowa occurred on the State University field at Iowa City this afternoon. While playing in an inter-class game, Winfield F. Stephenson of Des Moines was violently thrown in making a tackle and his skull was fractured. He died within twenty minutes.

SHAMROCK HOME.

London, Nov. 19.—The Shamrock, which left New York November 2, arrived in the Clyde at midnight.

SIR WILLLIAM DAWSON DEAD.

Montreal, Nov. 19.—Sir William Dawson, late principal of McGill University and a well known educationalist and geologist, is dead.

FRANCE INVITES TROUBLE.

Queen's Holiday Plans One Illustration of the Growing Irritation in England.

New York, Nov. 19.—The London correspondent of the Herald says:

"The Queen is going to Italy for her holidays. Thereby hangs quite a large political question. Her Majesty is kept accurately informed as to every item concerning the war. She is a diligent reader of the papers and has had her attention drawn to the persistent anti-British attitude of France and the French press.

"It is an open secret that England had made every preparation for war at the time of the Fashoda affair. The country was wound up. Sir Edward Monson made his famous speech. England's challenge was not then accepted but today when France imagines that England is in difficulties she encourages the Boers and thus in some slight measure prolongs their resistance. This England will never forget.

"The general opinion here is that France is sowing the seeds of a future war with this country. The Queen who all her life has been a student of French popular sentiment, sees now that a stay in France is impossible. So Italy is chosen. She rents an entire hotel for next August at Bordigheria, abandons unfriendly France and takes up her residence in friendly Italy.

"It is a small thing, apparently, but English feeling is shown by the approving way in which her choice has been received. The feeling in England towards France is just as strained as that of America was towards Germany during the Philippine blockade. England is just as ready to hit out now as Admiral Dewey was then.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

Allowed a Firm Hold in a Quebec County Before Reported to Authorities.

Montreal, Nov. 19.—The existence of a small epidemic of smallpox has been unexpectedly discovered in Kamouraska county. On Thursday last a physician resident at St. Paschal reported that he had two cases of varioloid under his care and that he had traced it to Mount Carmel, a small villlage two miles distant, where there is no physician located.

A provincial health inspector was sent down and found that there were twelve cases in St. Paschal. At Mount Carmel there are 20 infected houses. Reports also reached the inspector of cases in other villages.

Evidently the disease, which it is said was imported from the United States, is well spread over the county. The health authorities are making great efforts to stamp it out.

MRS. O'NEILL'S TROUBLES.

She Das on Eve of Sailing for Liverpool When Arested for Alleged Frauds.

Montreal, Nov. 19.—Grace Evangeline O'Neill is still at the Windsor hotel with her little girl, Jean, and with them is Henry J. O'Neill, the Chicago lawyer, known as the "Barley King." Mr. O'Neill arrived in town this morning, brought on from Lansing, Mich., where he was located.

Mrs. O'Neill was released last night on a bail bond of $800 given by H. L. Putman, a prominent real estate operator. She and her little daughter were to have sailed on the Dominion line steamer Dominion to-morrow for Liverpool, having engaged the best cabin on the steamer. The arrest of Mrs. O'Neill and the seizure of all her baggage will probably interfere with her plans.

On Saturday a bailiff went through Mrs. O'Neill's trunks, eight in number, seized at the Windsor, and made an inventory. Mrs. O'Neill has engaged Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, the Canadian solicitor-general, Mr. R. C. Smith and a private detective, to look after her interests, and a brisk legal fight appears in sight. It is not expected that the charge of fraud will hold.

The claims upon which Foster, Martin & Girouard seized Mrs. O'Neill's baggage are: Burley & Co., Chicago, $1,548; Marshall Field & Co., $2,981; Mandell Brothers, $3,675; James L. Rowe, $3,700; Spaulding & Co., $2,300; Halloway & Co., $2,700; Isaac Bloom, $1,850, and Dunstan, $3,200.

ECHOES OF DREYFUS.

Four Witnesses at Recent Trial Already Dead—Laborie's Wound Troublesome.

Paris, Nov. 19.—Capt. Valerio, the remarkable upholder of the Bertillon system, died suddenly yesterday at Epinal. He is the fourth important witness at the Rennes trial who has since died.

M. Laborie's bullet has been troubling him much. The doctors will again radiograph the spot to see whether the bullet ought not to be extracted after all.

GREAT FIRE IN PERSIA.

Half a Million Pounds the Estimate of the Property Destroyed.

Teheran, Nov. 20.—A terrible fire broke out Wednesday night in Resht, about fifteen miles southeast of Enzellee on the Caspian sea and raged throughout Thursday. It is estimated that property to the value of £500,000 was destroyed.

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

Fred. S. White,

MINING

BROKER, MANAGER, CONVEYANCER, ABSTRACTOR, ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR,

AND GENERAL AGENT,

ATLIN, B.C.

Has listed some of the best mining properties on PINE, SPRUCE, WRIGHT and WILLOW CREEKS at "HOMESTAKE" prices.

N. B.—Placer property purchased now will not require to be REPRESENTED OR OTHERWISE LOOKED AFTER UNTIL JULY 1st, 1900.

Assay Office, 15 Trounce Ave

Gold only, $1.50; gold and silver, $2; copper, $2; gold, silver and copper, $3. Ten samples or over from one party in a month, 20 per cent. off above prices.

Jas. B. Thomson,

Provincial Certificated Assayer.

Handy List of Victoria Firms

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

DRAYMAN.

JOSEPH HEANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 119 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street.

HARDWARE.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining an milling supplies a specialty.

IRONWORKS.

VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd., (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, supplies, etc., 17 and 19 Work street. Telephone 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

MINING BROKERS.

BEN. WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort street, mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER, general machinist, 159 Government street.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

STEMLER & EARLE, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

PLUMBERS.

E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 226.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street.—All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals; Kodaks, Pocoes, Koronas, Primos, etc. Same block Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio; also views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fining store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.

L. Goodacre, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO. Ltd., Gov't and Yates sts., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc., branch, Vancouver.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE WORKS.—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 114½ Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Tel. 200—Largest estb.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

SCAVENGERS.

ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street—Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Speed Bros., cor. Douglas and Fort streets; Schroeder Bros., corner Michigan and Menzies will be promptly attended to.

PETER HANSEN, city scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Building sand and gravel for sale, Address, 40 Discovery street. Telephone 184.

Vancouver Business Directory

AUCTIONEERS.

JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street.
AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYER

BANKS.

BANK OF MONTERAL.
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CANNING SUPPLIES.

JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED, Vancouver. Electrical Supplies.

MILLERS.

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO. Ltd., mill stuffs, etc.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

HENDERSON BROS.

HARDWARE.

THOS. DUNN & CO., Ltd., 8 and 10 Cordova street.
E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.

HOTELS.

BADMINTON HOUSE, rates $2 and $2.50.
STRAND HOTEL—Hastings Street.

PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTSMAN.

TRETHEWEY & BRITTAIN, Bank of B N.A. Building, Hastings street.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Turkish Baths. Best $3.00 a Day House in Vancouver.

F. J. COSTELLO, Manager.

The Strand Hotel

On the European plan. Special rooms Commercial Men. Hastings street West. Vancouver, B.C.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made by the undersigned at the next sitting of the Licensing Board for ratification of the temporary transfer to the undersigned dated the 26th day of October, 1899, and also the temporary transfer from the undersigned to Harry E. Morton, dated the 31st day of October, 1899, of the license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the "Garricks Head" saloon, situate on the south side of Bastion street in the city of Victoria. And further for a transfer of the said license to the said Harry E. Morton.

Dated the 31st day of October, 1899.

WM. MONTEITH,
Official Administrator, Administering th Estate of Michael Powers, Deceased.

ATLIN MINES

RELIABLE INFORMATION

Can be had by applying to

RANT & JONES

Notaries Public, Mining Brokers and General Agents

ATLIN, B. C.

Agents in Victoria: J. F. FOULKES & CO.

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER.

Mortgagee's Sale!

I am instructed to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

Thursday, Nov'r. 30th

At 12 o'clock, noon,

At my salesrooms, Board of Trade building, under powers of sale contained in mortgage, registered in Book Vol. 11, Folio 161, No. 12,994 B., all that piece or parcel of land being portion of sub-section XXVII. (twenty-seven), Victoria District, now within the limits of Victoria City, and being more particularly described as LOT 12 (twelve), sub-division XXVII. (twenty-seven), Beckley Farm, on a map prepared by the direction of the Trustees of Victoria Cemetery, and deposited by them in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, No. 71; together with the Six-room Cottage residence, Outhouse and Stable.

The property is located on the corner of Dallas Road and Niagara street, having a double frontage of 94 feet 4 inches and 84 feet nine inches on Dallas Road, and 150 feet 6 inches on Niagara street.

The site is a charming one, having an uninterrupted outlook on the Straits, with a wide roadway fronting the property.

For inspection of title apply to MESSRS. DAVIE, POOLEY & LUXTON, Bastion street, and for further particulars to A. W. JONES, Real Estate Agent, Five Sisters' Block, No. 28 Fort street.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer.

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER

Mortgagees' Sale.

I am instructed to sell by public auction on

Tuesday, November 21

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At my sale rooms, Board of Trade building, under the powers of sale contained in mortgages registered respectively in Charge Book, vol. 12, folio 197, No. 15,062 B, and Charge Book, vol. 12, folio 792, No. 16139 B.

All that piece or parcel of land having a frontage of 85 feet on the Gorge road, opposite the Centennial Methodist church, more particularly described in said mortgages, together with the well built two-storey, eight-room residence thereon.

The house is well built, on a stone foundation, forming a good sized cellar; is steam heated, with hot and cold water pipes and radiators, bath and lavatory.

Attached to and entered from the dining room is a conservatory.

The grounds are laid out with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs.

For inspection of title, cards to view the premises, or any further particulars, apply to

E. M. JOHNSON,
6 Broughton Street,
Agent for Mortgagees.
P. O. Box 188. Telephone 74.

VICTORIA THEATRE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

Success of both Hemispheres.

HOYT'S

A Stranger in New York

Funniest of all Hoyt Plays.

Big Musical Comedy

25 ARTISTS.

Presented here with all the Scenery, Mechanical Effects and Costumes, precisely the same as given at Hoyt's Theatre, New York, and Duke of York Theatre, London.

PRICES .. .. ..25c., 50c., 75c., and $1.00

Seats on sale at Victoria Book & Stationery Store.

ONE WEEK

Commencing

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20th,

Except Thursday, Nov. 23.

The Peer of Hypnotists

MR. HERBERT L. FLINT,

Assisted by the Only Lady Hypnotist,

GRACE MARION FLINT.

MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES.
CALCIUM and ELECTRIC EFFECTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAM NIGHTLY.

PRICES—25 cents, 35 cents and 50 cents.

LADIES' FREE TICKETS have been issued for Monday night, whereby one paid 50 cent ticket will admit a gentleman and lady or two ladies to best reserved seats.

n17.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

In the goods of CHARLES HENRY REAY, deceased, Intestate.

All persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are required to send the particulars thereof and all persons indebted to the said deceased are required to pay such indebtedness to McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C., solicitors for Joseph Welch Reay, the ad[illegible]

$4000 To Loan on Good Security

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Can be Lent in Smaller Sums .....

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Best Chewing Tobaccos On the Market

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The EMPIRE TOBACCO CO.

Limited. GRANBY, QUE.

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Are now offering their large variety of

STOVES and RANGES

At Wholesale Prices

Don't buy an Imported Stove when you can buy the Home-made Article for less money.

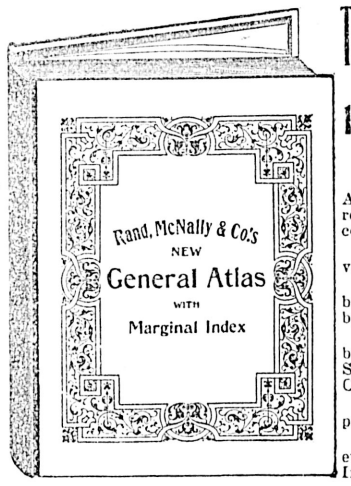
A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and Pembroke Street will convince you.

Plating in all its Branches is now Executed by Competent Workmen

AT LAST!

The Atlas Has Arrived.

KEEP POSTED ON THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.



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